

Farm Bureau Notes

THE FARM BUREAU DECENNIAL

The Farm Bureau Decennial celebration held at Cape Girardeau, was an enormous affair. Although a big day was expected, yet one scarcely expected to see anything of the magnitude that the celebration presented. The parade composed of floats, put on by the Farm Bureaus throughout the State, was nearly two miles long, and consisted of floats depicting Farm Bureau achievements. Nearly one hundred floats were in the parade. The speaking program consisted of an address by Mr. D. Dallmeyer, of Jefferson City, one by J. R. Howard, president of the A. F. B. P. and one by Prof. S. D. Gromer of the College of Agriculture. The advancement made in agriculture and home life since the Farm Bureaus have been organized were depicted by the floats in the parade. Whole counties have practically been changed under the guidance and inspiration of the Farm Bureaus. These changes have been brought about by the introduction of pure-bred sires in the county; by the use of limestone, thus paving the way for clover; by modern poultry management including culling and feeding balanced ration; by proper housing and correct principles of breeding; by the growth of soy beans; by co-acting associations; by pig and calf clubs; by milk scales and Babcock tester; by loan associations; and by many other projects. By bringing about so many changes for the better the Farm Bureaus have become recognized as mighty factors of the present day. Few organizations have ever made such rapid strides in the brief space of ten years. Perhaps the greatest of these achievements is the securing and the maintaining of the confidence of the people. The Farm Bureau movement has been a stabilizing power, especially needed during the past two years.

PARADE AT FARM BUREAU PICNIC

Inspired by the Farm Bureau Decennial parade at Cape Girardeau last week, and realizing the effectiveness of a parade in depicting the achievements of the Farm Bureau, the Executive Committee of the St. Francois County Farm Bureau at a meeting Friday night decided to show some of the things accomplished by the local Farm Bureau by a parade in connection with the big Farm Bureau picnic at Lion's grove, Sept. 1. This latest addition to the already extensive plans of the Farm Bureau for the picnic will increase the interest in and attendance of the event. From the interest manifested already in the picnic, with this additional attraction, an enormous crowd is assured. The committee on amusements has the further announcement to make that prizes of 75 cents for first and 50 cents for second in the following events will be given:

Fifty yard dash for boys 8 years old and under;
100 yard dash, free for all;
Sack race; three-legged race;
Cracker eating contest; watermelon eating contest, and pie eating contest.

Poultry Cullings

Two poultry culling demonstrations were held this week. One was at Geo. Huff's in the King school district and the other at Geo. Humphrey's in the Salem community. At these demonstrations, usually from a third to one-half of the flock are culled as culls. Reports show that these hens classed as culls at the demonstration are laying few if any eggs. Mrs. Wm. Patt, near Hazle Run, reports that she kept her 25 culls a week and received no eggs from them, while the other 33 hens laid from 8 to 11 eggs a day. She reports she fed them alike. She has sold the culls.

Mrs. O. A. Rion reports that her 19 culls laid only 9 eggs in five days, while the 50 better hens laid 142 eggs in the five days. She has sold her culls.

One culling demonstration is arranged for Tuesday of next week, at J. L. Wigger's near Unity school house, at 8:30 a. m. Everybody is invited.

No Farm Bureau Exhibit at Sedalia

Due to the large amount of other work the St. Francois County Farm Bureau is doing, the Executive Committee decided Friday night to send no exhibit to the State Fair this year, although the committee felt that the Farm Bureau stood a very good chance to win a high place, yet it felt more good would result to the local Farm Bureau in spending more time on the picnic September 1st, and the County Show, October 20 and 21. More interest than last year was being manifested in the Farm Bureau Exhibit and it was with a great deal of regret that the committee decided not to enter an exhibit. The co-operation of those people who have collected and prepared material for the Fair is appreciated. An opportunity will be given these people as well as many others to enter their products in the agricultural exhibit of the County Show Oct. 20 and 21.

NOTICE

There will be a working at Old Pendleton grave yard on Saturday, Aug. 19. We have met two times to clean off the grave-yard and not enough came to complete the job. So everybody come, bring somebody with you and tools to work with, such as ax, mattock and mowing blade, and let's finish the job this time.

Respectfully yours,
H. M. Oelsen.
Farmington, Mo., Route 7.

Public School Opening

The Public Schools of Farmington will begin on Tuesday, Sept. 5th—the day after Labor Day. By that time everything will be in first class condition for school, and it is earnestly hoped that parents will see that their children enroll on that morning, prepared to remain in school for the full day.

All pupils intending to register in the High School Department will please report at the Superintendent's office in the high school building on either Friday or Saturday, Sept. 1 or 2, for registration. The office will be open and in charge of competent teachers throughout both days, for the purpose of advising with pupils and arranging class schedules. Regular class work will begin in the high school, as in all other departments, on Tuesday morning and continue, according to program, all day. Registration before Tuesday morning is advised in all cases.

In the primary grade, children that become six years old before the 15th of January, 1923, may enroll at the beginning of school. Children becoming six years old between Jan. 15 and May 15, 1923, may enroll at the beginning of the third week of school in January. If at all possible, all beginners that enroll should begin at the very first of the term, as it will be impossible to accommodate them later than the second week of the term.

A very capable corps of teachers has been secured for the coming year. Every regular class room teacher has had successful experience, and there is every reason to believe that we shall have a most successful school season. All major work in the high school will be in charge of experienced and unusually capable teachers, and the high class of work done in that department in the past will be improved.

Regular graduates from the rural schools of St. Francois and adjoining counties will be received in the high school and given every opportunity for advancement. The enrollment of rural students has materially increased every year in the recent past, and the prospects are promising for the coming term. Anyone desiring information regarding the work in any department may confer with the Superintendent, in person, or by letter or telephone.

The school spirit in Farmington was never better, and zealous co-operation is assured from all sources. Much interest is being manifested in the extra curricula activities of the school for the coming year, and every one seems anxious for school to begin. Come with us.

Respectfully,
W. L. JOHNS, Supt.

NATIONAL GUARD BIG BROTHERS FORLORN BOY

The following pretty human interest story comes from Poplar Bluff and speaks well for the good-heartedness of the Sikeston battalion now located there. The dispatch, under date of August 12th, says:

The National Guard has a mascot. It's not a dog or a monkey—it's a boy, and a real one at that.

Carl Harwood, 12, a child of circumstances, thrown on the world by the continued absence of his father, who promised to meet him ere and who has never appeared, is the mascot of the Southeast Missouri troops here. Abandoned in the railroad yards, half starved, crying, and the butt of taunts and jeers, he was picked up here by the kind hands of the guardsmen.

Today he is well dressed and satisfied. His name is "Shorty" and from the major to the "buck" private he is called "Shorty".

Shorty has been dolled up in a complete uniform from calloused soles of his feet to the tip of a bunch of hair that is wont to tuft perpendicularly into the air from the crown of his head.

According to Major Malone, Shorty will be cared for and fed by the battalion, and upon their return home he will accompany it. He will be placed in school and members of the company will contribute to his support.

Shorty is indeed proud of his new big brothers and nothing pleases him more than to go with an outpost and stand guard for hours at a time. He is equipped with a "twenty-two" rifle which he carries at a laughable angle.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

August 11th—
Roscoe A. Zolman, Farmington, 29
Mary E. Slosch, Fredericktown, 20
August 12—
Otto Reynolds, Elvins, 22
Hazel Sinwood, Elvins, 21
August 15th—
John H. White, Doe Run, 20
Berdie Thurman, Farmington
Route 6, 18
Walter Campbell, Elvins, 19
Mayme Laules, Elvins, 16
August 16th—
Wm. J. Koller, Weingarten, 32
Mary M. Herman, Desloge, 41

ZOLMAN-SLOST

A wedding which may come as a surprise to the many friends of the couple was that of Roscoe Zolman, of Farmington and Miss Mary E. Slost, of Fredericktown, which occurred Saturday night, Aug. 12, 1922, at Fredericktown. The groom is an excellent young man who has spent his entire life in this community where he is well known and liked. He is at present employed at the Davis Music Store as photographer.

The average girl knows at least one of her sex that would make an ideal wife.

C. I. GARRETT'S BARN BURNED

A large barn on the C. I. Garrett place in Walnut Grove was destroyed by fire on the evening of August 9th. Besides the barn, between thirty and thirty-five tons of hay, a wagon and some harness was consumed by the fire. Several head of cattle were in the barn at the time, but all were gotten out safely.

The barn was first noticed to be on fire about six o'clock. At the time, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett were in the barn doing the milking and Mrs. Garrett heard a peculiar noise as if caused by a whirlwind. She went out to investigate and discovered the fire, which had made such headway already that there was no chance to save the building.

A machine shed close by also caught fire but all of the machinery was gotten out. The fire was put out after one end of the shed had burned out. The origin of the fire is unknown as Mr. Garrett stated that as far as he knows no one had been about the barn since noon.

Part of the loss is covered by insurance, being both on the building and contents.—Bismarck Gazette.

SHELT RICHARDSON WRITES FROM COLORADO

Greenland, Colo., Aug. 13.
Dear Editor and Times Readers: I will write a few lines in regard to the State of Colorado. I am in the central part of the State, 27 miles north of Colorado Springs and 50 miles south of Denver. Am working on a ranch of 1,800 acres. My boss has quite a crop—350 acres of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye, but we have to hand it to old Missouri after all for crops.

This part of Colorado is some country. All you can see are hills, pine trees and scrub oaks. The scrub oaks grow from three to ten feet tall and are so thick a jack rabbit can't run through them. It looks to me as if jack rabbits, ground squirrels and magpies are going to take this country.

I left home, Valle Mines, the 7th of July and landed in Colorado Springs on the 9th. I came out with my cousin, who has tuberculosis. He is getting along fine. I am a reader of the Times and think it is a splendid paper.

This is a healthy country. We are 6,419 feet above sea level and the wind blows all the time. They have some awful hail storms here; one on the 27th of July just riddled everything and the ground was covered an inch and a half thick with hail.

I think that Thanksgiving will find me back home.

Yours truly,
Shelton Richardson.

PRIMARY VOTERS CAN'T NOMINATE INDEPENDENT

According to a ruling of Assistant Attorney General Merrill E. Otis, furnished the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners, voters in the primary election are barred from nominating independent candidates by petition. His opinion follows:

You have asked for the opinion of this department as to whether a candidate for public office may be nominated by a petition of electors and, if so, whether one who voted in the primary election may sign a petition of that character. Our information is that you have made this request at the instance of persons desiring to put into the field an independent candidate for U. S. Senator.

The law of Missouri expressly provides for the nomination of a candidate for any office by a petition or certificate of nomination signed by voters. The signature of 1000 electors are required to nominate a candidate for a State office. Signers must declare in writing in the petition or certificate signed by them that "they are bona fide supporters of the candidate sought to be nominated and have not aided and will not aid in the nomination of any other candidate for the same office."

A voter who has participated in a primary election and, for example, has voted a Democratic ticket, has aided in the nomination of the Democratic candidate within the meaning of this law and has no right to sign a petition nominating an independent candidate.

The theory of the law permitting nominations by petition is that those who belong to no party or who desire to institute a new party should have some way of placing their candidates on the ballot, but it is also the theory of the law that each citizen should have but one chance to participate in making nominations for office. He has no more right to vote twice in nominating candidates (either by casting a ballot or signing a petition) than he has to vote twice in elections.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Barth, of Bismarck, observed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on August 4th. They were married on August 4, 1872. He is in his 85th year and Mrs. Barth is 73 years of age. They have resided in Bismarck throughout their married life except one year spent in Colorado. A number of friends called at their home to congratulate them. May time deal gently with them as they pass on toward the sunset of their lives.

PREACHING AT SUGAR GROVE

Rev. S. W. Robinson will preach at Sugar Grove school house next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all who can attend.

Household furniture for sale at the T. D. Fisher residence on Saturday. Dining room set, one dresser, stoves and small articles of all kinds. Priced cheap.

Another Railroad Wreck

Another railroad wreck occurred on Wednesday morning at Horine, Jefferson county, in which the fireman of one train, E. E. Jones, of Chaffee, was killed, and the engineer of another train, George Weston of St. Louis, suffered a fractured skull. The scene of the collision is seven miles south of that of the terrible wreck that occurred at Sulphur Springs on August 5th in which 34 people were killed and more than a hundred injured. In this second wreck within a fortnight near the same place the passengers experienced a shaking up, but none of them was seriously injured.

Railroad officials after the collision said that train No. 801, the one going south from St. Louis, had received orders to take a siding at Horine and let No. 806, the northbound train of the Frisco, which takes the Iron Mountain track at this point, to pass, but that Engineer Weston disobeyed these orders. No. 806 was late at the time, having been due in St. Louis at 7:20 a. m. Weston's train, No. 801, left Union Station at 7:45 a. m.

Weston was 56 years old. His fireman and his son, Michael Weston, who stated that his father had received the siding at Horine, but that he had insisted on disregarding the order, being convinced that No. 806 had gone on in to St. Louis.

According to officials here, No. 806 was standing on the main track between switches, when No. 801 plowed into it, traveling at a speed of twenty to twenty-five miles an hour. It had been making forty-five miles an hour, it was stated, but managed to slow down when the other train was sighted from a curve about 400 feet away.

Fireman Weston jumped, and was uninjured, but his father stayed in the cab. Engineer George Davis of No. 806 also escaped injury, but Jones, his fireman, was crushed and thrown from the cab by the impact.

Engines of both trains were badly damaged, and the baggage car and one coach of No. 801 were battered, but not to leave the track. It was reported by a storekeeper at Horine that several passengers had been bruised, but officials and employees of the railroad were unable to find any with serious injuries.

After the wreckage had been cleared away, the passengers of the northbound train were taken to St. Louis by No. 824, a local which arrived in Union Station about noon. No. 806, drawn by another locomotive, got in about 2:15 p. m. Passengers on the southbound train were furnished another locomotive, and proceeded southward from Horine at 1:15 p. m.

T. A. Hamilton, vice president of the Frisco lines, who was on No. 806, made an investigation after the crash, which resulted in the statement by Fireman Weston that his father had disobeyed orders.

COUNTY AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SHOW

The St. Francois County Farm Bureau and the Farmington Chamber of Commerce are again co-operating in holding a County Agriculture and Livestock show this fall. Some time ago the Chamber of Commerce and the Farm Bureau selected a board of directors and set these dates. The board of directors as selected by these organizations are: Roy L. Coplen, chairman; M. P. Cayce, J. C. Morris, C. C. Schuttler, Maurice Higley, C. A. Tetley, G. B. Snyder, C. E. Rozier, W. S. Sloan, Mrs. Roy Johnson and Miss Elmoa Baker.

ROAD BONDS TO BE READY SEPT 1

Jefferson City, August 12.—Five million dollars of the state road bond issue of \$60,000,000 will be issued and sold on Sept. 1, the State Board of Fund Commissioners announced tonight after an all-day session.

This was the amount officially asked for by the State Highway Commission for inauguration of the construction of the state primary road system of 1500 miles.

Delivery of bonds must be made not later than September 20 to purchasers. The suggestion tentatively made by Attorney General Barrett that a friendly suit to test every possible contingency that may arise in connection with them was not acted upon as a majority of the board deemed it unnecessary.

The issue is to bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent a year.

The injunction suit threatened by State Senator W. C. Irwin of Jefferson City has not been filed, but he has stated repeatedly that if it is filed it will not be directed against the issuance of the bonds but against designation of the state primary system of roads as made by the engineers and approved by the State Highway Commission.

STATE COMMITTEEMEN

The chairmen of the several County Democratic Committees of counties composing the Thirtieth Congressional District, met at Bismarck last Tuesday and organized themselves into a Congressional Committee with Clyde Williams of Jefferson county as chairman. They also elected two State Committeemen—C. M. Buford of Reynolds county and Dr. Clarence Tetley of Farmington; also two women members to act in conjunction with them—Mrs. Mary Everole of Potosi and Mrs. Daniels of Piedmont. The ladies will act with the State and Congressional Committees in whatever capacity the women are supposed to take part.

Coal Strike Ends in 7 States-- 60,000 Miners Resume Work

Following is the result of the conference of representatives of the striking miners and mine operators held at Cleveland this week, as given by Guy Seem, staff correspondent of the Globe-Democrat:

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Immediate resumption of bituminous coal mining in seven states was ordered tonight by officials of the United Mine Workers, following unanimous ratification by a joint conference of operators and mine workers of an agreement continuing the old wage scale and working conditions in the industry to April 1, 1923.

Miners were being ordered back to work by their district officials as fast as the operators signed the agreement, and it was expected that about 100,000 of the more than 600,000 striking coal diggers would be back at work within the next 48 hours. Representatives of mining operations in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Oklahoma and Washington, with annual output of more than 60,000,000 tons, had already accepted the union's terms tonight.

While there was only a relatively small amount of the union coal tonnage of the country represented in the conference both union officials and operators said that the agreement would be the basis of future settlements which will mean the end of the bituminous coal strike, now in its twenty-second week.

Provisos of Pact

The agreement provided: Immediate resumption of mining operations at wage rates and working conditions including "check-off" as was in effect prior to the strike;

Calling of a joint conference in Cleveland for October 2, next, to appoint a committee to formulate a method of negotiation of new wage agreements to become effective April 1, 1923, when the present contract expires;

Appointment of a committee of inquiry or "fact-finding" commission to investigate the industry and develop the facts for the benefit of all concerned, including the public.

The personnel of the committee shall be approved by President Harding, who also is given authority to make appointments, in event miners and operators fail to agree upon the members.

Establishment of machinery to prevent future strikes, this machinery, to be created by a joint conference to be called in Cleveland on January 3, 1923, shall commence to develop a wage agreement not later than January 8.

The settlement now is subject only

to ratification by a referendum of 5000 local unions of United Mine Workers, but actual digging of coal will be resumed during the ten-day period required for this procedure.

Ratification of the settlement plan came late today, and immediately after its formal adoption the affixing of signatures to the agreement was started. A number of operators not present signed the peace pact by proxy, telephoning and telegraphing friends who were in attendance to sign for them.

District officials of the Illinois and Indiana miners' organizations immediately telegraphed the coal operators asking a conference next Friday to sign up the agreement. More than 2,500,000 tons from Indiana signed up, not waiting for this meeting, while representatives of Illinois tonnage withheld their signatures pending the Friday conference, with the permission of union officials.

No Separate Agreements.

All hope of separate state or district agreements was wiped out by the action of the Miners' Policy Committee in adopting a resolution today declaring that the "interstate agreement thus entered into and duly executed will be recognized by the United Mine Workers as the basic scale of the bituminous, and the officers of the several districts are hereby empowered to negotiate supplemental agreements with associated coal operators or individual operating units, as circumstances may require."

The policy of the committee also authorized the immediate resumption of work pending the referendum vote on the agreement. The action of the committee in making the agreement here the basis of all other settlements is not in accordance with the custom of the last twenty years in making the central competitive field settlement the basis for settlements in the outlying districts.

Frank Farrington, leader of the Illinois miners, long an advocate of separate state agreements, informed the committee today that he would go along with the policy laid down and would conform to the instructions of the international officials in the matter of settlements.

Pact Pleases All

Both operators and officials of the miners' union were pleased with the agreement and final step bringing about nation-wide peace in the industry.

The signing of the agreement was hailed as a complete victory for the United Mine Workers by John L. Lewis, international president of the union.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT ENDING STRIKE OF 60,000 COAL MINERS

Cleveland, O., Aug. 15.—The text of the agreement ending the strike of more than 60,000 of the 450,000 soft coal miners is as follows:

1. All mines of operators represented in this joint conference which are now on strike, are to be opened immediately upon the execution of supplementary contracts extending to March 31, 1923, the terms provisions and conditions of the contracts affecting such mines as they respectively existed on March 31, 1922, except as to renewal or continuation clauses in such contracts.

2. The participants in this conference to send, and this conference invites the bituminous coal operators of the United States to send representative delegates from coal producing districts, or from substantial groups of operators, which delegates shall as far as possible be representatives of the bituminous coal industry of the United States, such delegates to assemble in joint conference in Cleveland, O., Oct. 2, 1922.

This joint conference shall appoint a committee of equal numbers of representative operators and miners, which committee will formulate a method to be followed by the bituminous coal industry in the negotiation of wage scale agreements to become effective April 1, 1923, and the method formulated shall be the method reported to the joint conference to be held Jan. 3, 1923, as hereinafter provided.

Committee of Inquiry

3. The joint conference convening Oct. 2 shall further select a committee of inquiry, the members of which shall be of commanding public reputation for character and ability, and whose personnel shall be approved by the President of the United States. The duty of this committee shall be to develop all of the pertinent facts in regard to the industry for the benefit alike of the public, the operators and the mine workers. Such investigation shall include every phase of the industry deemed material by the Committee of Inquiry, and such committee shall be furnished with all information desired and aided in every manner possible by the operators and miners alike.

In the event such joint conference shall fail to agree upon the members of such committee of inquiry by Oct. 10, 1922, it shall petition the President of the United States to appoint the members thereof in his discretion, and in the event of a vacancy the President is requested to fill same by appointment. The cost of such committee of inquiry shall be paid by the industry, one-half by the operators participating in the joint conference, and one-half by the United Mine Workers of America.

Such committee, after developing all

the facts, shall make such recommendations as it deem proper and advisable and shall as far as possible embody these recommendations in a report to be submitted to the joint conference to be convened Jan. 3, 1923, as hereinafter provided.

Points for Consideration

In order to reach a final and proper determination of the controversy in the bituminous coal industry, for the benefit of the miners and operators, and the public as well, the following points are presented for consideration by the committee of inquiry:

The wage rate in any district shall, as far as reasonable, be properly competitive within the mining industry and shall at the same time be fully compensatory to the miners, being sufficient to afford not only a living wage, but also to allow reasonable opportunity for accumulating savings.

EMPLOYES OR NOT EMPLOYES?

Relative to the seniority issue which now stands in the way of a settlement of the shopmen's strike, David Lawrence, Washington correspondent of the Post-Dispatch, makes this statement:

"The labor leaders insist that the striker is still in the road's employ, first, because he has not been dismissed, and, second, has not given notice of his intention permanently to remain out of the road's employ."

"It is no simple matter to reconcile this statement with the message submitted to President Harding on Aug. 3 by the leaders of the shopmen, ostensibly accepting the President's earlier proposal for ending the strike. In this message the spokesman of the strikers declared:

"They (the employees) respectfully point out again that violations of law and refusals to comply with decisions of the Labor Board have been exhibited only by the railway managements and that it has been universally admitted that the employees, in exercising their right to suspend work under nonacceptable conditions, were neither violating the law nor the decisions of the board."

"If we follow this reasoning it means that the employees may openly evade all orders of the Labor Board simply by suspending work, the inference being that by suspending work there are no longer employees and, therefore, out of the Labor Board's jurisdiction. But when it comes to a question of seniority they are employees and have never left their positions. Putting these two statements together there is no other conclusion than that the striking shopmen are employees or they are not employees, according as it serves the purpose of the occasion."—Post-Dispatch.